

# Annual Report

On the Health of the  
Borough of Newport,  
Isle of Wight,  
for the year 1963



BY  
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*Medical Officer of Health.*

PRESENTED TO THE CORPORATION  
THROUGH THEIR COMMITTEE.

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COUNTY HALL,

NEWPORT, I.W.

*Tel. Newport 2261*

*To His Worship the Mayor, and to the Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Newport, Isle of Wight.*

MR. MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the health of the Borough for the year 1963.

The Birth Rate rose slightly from 13.6 to 14.9.

The Death Rate fell slightly from 18.2 to 17.2.

The Infantile Mortality Rate rose slightly from 23.3 to 24.8.

The total number of deaths was 326 compared with 344 the previous year.

The number of deaths from all forms of cancer during the year fell from 64 to 40.

Once again the local figures for deaths from lung cancer fell: 13 (1961), 8 (1962), 1 (1963). However the figures involved are too small to be significant.

Deaths from coronary artery disease rose slightly from 45 to 47.

A cyclical outbreak of measles, 369 cases, occurred but no case was serious enough to warrant its admission to hospital.

Three cases of food poisoning of a mild nature occurred.

There were three deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis.

### **Scarlet Fever**

The number of cases of scarlet fever notified is of interest. At one time this was a very serious disease indeed with often grave complications. For various reasons

associated with greatly improved social conditions and new drugs, the severity of the disease has steadily declined to a relatively mild form.

Scarlet fever is, of course, but one manifestation of infection by the haemolytic streptococcus and the true extent of streptococcal infection is not really reflected in the notifications.

### **Prophylaxis —**

Once again I must emphasise that because of the great fall in incidence of the serious diseases such as smallpox, diphtheria and poliomyelitis, we must never be complacent and allow the programmes of immunisation to decrease. The wall of prophylaxis must be kept intact.

With full programmes of vaccination against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, tuberculosis and poliomyelitis we are beginning to see the end of a collection of diseases responsible for an enormous amount of disfigurement, maiming and death.

### **— and Problems**

But as groups of diseases are overcome, new groups take their place.

Heart Disease, and crippling emotional disorders are on a rising tide.

At both ends of the life scale certain problems are attending the improvement in survival. Children who would have died previously often survive with perhaps various degrees of handicap, mental or physical or perhaps both. The expectation of life, especially in the case of women, is increased by advances in medical science. The problem of supplying the needs of the aged becomes more acute each year.

### **Cancer**

It has been advocated that the public ought to be given a certain amount of Health Education in order that they may recognize the earliest signs of cancer and so seek treatment while the disease is in a stage where its removal is likely to be successful.

However, it is by no means certain that knowledge of the early signs of cancer will in fact help. There are many cases of women doctors and nurses who, in spite of knowing virtually all there is to know about early signs, delay their own treatment because of fear.

The main problem is to dispel the feeling of panic which at the moment all too frequently follows the diagnosis of malignancy.

### **Housing Accommodation: The Elderly**

Shortage of housing accommodation is still the cause of much misery and distress.

In coming to grips with the problem of housing the elderly the Borough Council have acted jointly with the County Council in the provision of small modern bungalows entirely for occupation by the elderly in the grounds of the County Council's Guest House at "Polars", Staplers Road, Newport.

The accommodation is designed primarily for residents of the Borough, the tenants being selected after joint consultation. In the event of any bungalow remaining vacant at any time after the requirements of Newport have been met, the County Council is entitled to nominate a suitable tenant from any other area of the Island on the understanding that the County Council will make similar arrangements with other local authorities in the Island participating in similar schemes.

The intention is the tenants should be persons who are unable to maintain themselves properly, independently in normal housing because of frailty or infirmity arising from old age. Broadly speaking they will consist of old persons in the intermediate category between those who are fully independent and can live in normal housing and those who have reached a stage of dependence where more extensive help is required.

The proximity to the services of the County Council Guest House of course is invaluable,

## **Removal of Persons in need of Care and Attention**

It was not necessary to invoke the powers contained in Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, during the year.

## **Acknowledgements**

It gives me great pleasure to thank the Mayor and Members of the Public Health and Housing Committees for their unfailing support and encouragement.

To Messrs. Aze, Bull, Clarke and Mr. Fairweather, the Housing Manager, my appreciation is extended for their consistent loyal co-operation in the multiplicity of matters which arise during the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant,  
JOHN MILLS,  
*Medical Officer of Health*

## PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS, 1963.

*Medical Officer of Health*—

JOHN MILLS, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S. (ENG.), L.R.C.P.  
(LOND.), D.P.H.

*Senior Public Health Inspector and Meat & Food Inspector*—

F. K. AZE, C.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

*Additional Public Health Inspector*—

H. S. BULL, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

## GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres) ... ... ... ... ...	15,530
Population (Registrar General's Figures) ...	18,950
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1963) per rate books ... ... ... ...	5,496
Rateable Value (as at 1.4.63) ... ... ...	£658,199
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (1962-63) ...	£1,273

### EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Birth rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population ... ... ...	14·9
Comparative factor ... ... ...	1·2
Comparative Birth Rate ... ... ...	17·9
Still Birth rate per 1000 total (live and still births) ... ... ... ...	27·6
Crude Death Rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population ... ... ...	17·2
Comparative factor ... ... ...	0·62
Comparative Death Rate ... ... ...	10·7
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 total (live and still births) ... ... ... ...	Nil
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—	
All infants per 1000 live births ...	24·8
Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births ... ... ...	23·4
Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate live births ... ... ...	38·5
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ... ... ...	40
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ... ... ...	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	Nil

### BIRTHS.

The total number of live births was 282 of which 256 were legitimate and 26 illegitimate. The live birth rate was 14·9 per 1000 living; the birth rate for England and Wales being 18·2.

## DEATHS.

The total number of deaths was 326 which gives a death rate of 17·2 per 1000 of the estimated resident population, the death rate for England and Wales being 12·2.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The Infantile Mortality rate was 24·8 per 1000 registered live births ; the rate for England and Wales generally was 21·1.

## CAUSES OF DEATH.

Cause.		Male.	Female.
Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	3
Tuberculosis, other	...	...	—
Syphilitic disease	...	...	—
Diphtheria	...	...	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	—
Meningococcal infections	...	...	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	—
Measles	...	...	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases		2	2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	—	3
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus		—	1
Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	—	9
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	—	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	13	12
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	—	1
Diabetes	...	2	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system		15	33
Coronary disease, angina	...	32	15
Hypertension with heart disease	...	2	2
Other heart diseases	...	27	33
Other circulatory diseases	...	6	6
Influenza	...	—	10
Pneumonia	...	15	12
Bronchitis	...	8	11
Other diseases of respiratory system		2	—
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	1	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	...	—	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	—	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	—	—
Congenital malformations	...	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases		7	10
Motor Vehicle Accidents	...	2	1
All other accidents	...	3	4
Suicide	...	3	5
Other violent causes	...	—	1
All causes	...	145	181

**NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis)**  
DURING THE YEAR 1963.

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	31	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—
Pneumonia	7	—	27*
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—
Other diseases generally notifiable	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—
Polio-Encephalitis	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	5	—	—
Measles	369	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	3	—	—
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>416</b>	—	<b>27*</b>

\*This figure includes certain cases of pneumonia which are not notifiable.

AGE AT DATE OF NOTIFICATION.

Age	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Enteric Fever	Food Poisoning	Polio-Encephalitis	Acute Poliomyelitis	Meningococcal Infection	Whooping Cough	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Measles	Dysentery
Under 1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	—	—
1 and under 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	—
2 „ „ 3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	47	—	—
3 „ „ 4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	—	—
4 „ „ 5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—
5 „ „ 10	17	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	159	—	—
10 „ „ 15	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	16	—	—
15 „ „ 25	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
25 „ „ 35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 „ „ 45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 „ „ 65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>31</b>	—	—	<b>7</b>	—	<b>3</b>	—	—	—	—	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>369</b>	—

## TUBERCULOSIS, 1963.

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES					DEATHS				
	Totals	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Totals	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
0 and under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 „ 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 „ 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 „ 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 „ 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 „ 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 „ 35	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 „ 45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 „ 55	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
55 „ 65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	1	1	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—

In addition to the new cases notified within the Borough, 5 pulmonary male cases transferred from the mainland during the year.

## SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS, ETC.

Inspections under the Housing Acts ...	...	...	101
Inspections under the Public Health Acts ...	...	...	261
Drainage ...	...	...	163
Caravan Sites ...	...	...	27
Atmospheric Pollution ...	...	...	12
Pet Shops ...	...	...	4
Verminous Premises ...	...	...	8
Infectious Disease ...	...	...	38
Swimming Pools ...	...	...	36
Factories ...	...	...	21
Shops Act ...	...	...	49
Food Preparation Premises ...	...	...	75
Foodshops and Stores ...	...	...	53
Ice Cream Premises ...	...	...	7
Bakeries ...	...	...	13
Milk and Dairies ...	...	...	8
Slaughterhouses ...	...	...	783
Knackers Yard ...	...	...	4
Water Supply ...	...	...	19
Rent Act ...	...	...	1
Rodent Control (Supervisory Visits) ...	...	...	35
Animal Boarding Establishments ...	...	...	6
Noise Abatement ...	...	...	10
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	148
			1882
Statutory Notices Served—Public Health Acts ...	...	...	7
Informal Notices Served ...	...	...	77
Informal Notices complied with ...	...	...	42
Nuisances Abated ...	...	...	36
Water Samples			
(a) Drinking Water ...	...	...	279
(b) Swimming Pools ...	...	...	22
Complaints received ...	...	...	149

**FOOD****Meat Inspection.****CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART**

	Cattle Excl'ng Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
No. Killed ... ...	1348	1409	3974	2186	20714	—
No. Inspected ... ...	1348	1409	3974	2186	20714	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	19	40	10	64	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	338	767	6	333	4493	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ...	25.1	55.8	1.2	15.7	22.0	—
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcasses condemned	4	2	—	—	2	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... ...	4	27	—	—	598	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ... ...	0.6	2.1	—	—	2.9	—
Cysticercosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... ...	26	13	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	26	13	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Tons	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	
Total meat condemned ...	25	18	2	21		
Other Foodstuffs ...	—	17	1	9		
	26	16	—	2		

In addition 5,637 tins of miscellaneous foodstuffs were destroyed

## **SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION**

The following slaughterhouses were licensed for the year 1963:

1. Heytesbury Slaughterhouse, Worsley Road, Newport, occupied by F.M.C. (Meat) Ltd.
2. 35-43 Scarrots Lane, Newport, occupied by Bennett & Hamilton Ltd.

The slaughterhouse at 5-7 Scarrots Lane, Newport, occupied by A. and D. Biles was licensed from 1st January to 30th September 1963 only.

783 visits were made to slaughterhouses in connection with meat inspection, licensing and proposed alterations and improvements.

The number of slaughtermen licensed by the Council during the year was 24.

The "appointed day" (the date by which all slaughterhouses in the Borough must comply fully with all parts of the Prevention of Cruelty Regulations and the Hygiene Regulations) came into force on 1st September 1963.

The Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, came into force on 1st October 1963 and required that:—

- (a) meat at slaughterhouses must be inspected;
- (b) meat must not be removed from a slaughterhouse until it has been inspected;
- (c) meat inspected and passed as fit for human consumption must be marked;
- (d) local authorities may charge for the inspection;
- (e) the minimum period of notice of slaughter is extended from 3 hours to 24 hours.

The following paragraphs outline some of the effects of the new regulations.

Meat marking has not previously been done in Newport and this will be a completely new duty. Apart from the time involved in stamping carcases, additional time will be spent for the following reasons:—

- (i) Existing recommendations as to the method of inspecting carcases have been extended and incorporated in the new regulations. In general, a more detailed system of inspection is required.

(ii) At present there is a mutually agreed arrangement with the slaughterhouse proprietors whereby carcases are sometimes passed subject to the removal of a part or parts. With the new regulations, carcases may not be marked until any necessary parts have been removed and this will sometimes mean an additional visit to the slaughterhouse during the morning of the day following slaughter.

With concentration of all slaughtering at Newport, meat inspection occupies some 50% of the time of the Senior Public Health Inspector and Public Health Inspector, with the result that the priority afforded to meat inspection is now making itself felt by continual deferment of other statutory duties.

### **FOOD PREMISES**

The routine inspection of food premises forms an important part of the day to day work in a Public Health Department, but with the increasing duties in other spheres, insufficient time is available for frequent visits with existing staff. The tendency is therefore to spend the time allowed on the inspection of the more important food premises such as cafes, bakeries and butchers shops.

Progress has been made in the provision of sanitary accommodation for customers in cafes and restaurants and it is expected that in all such premises where meals are served to a substantial number of persons, suitable facilities will soon be provided.

### **ICE CREAM**

Sixty-one premises are registered for the storage and sale of ice-cream; there are no manufacturers in the Borough. With the increase of duties in the Department it has not been possible to give close attention to ice-cream storage and distribution and for the first time, no samples were taken during the year. However, most ice-cream is now produced by a few manufacturers who distribute throughout the country and provided proper control is exercised during production, it is no longer necessary to exercise such close supervision during storage and distribution as was formerly the case.

## **WATER SUPPLIES**

The following are the details of water sources, etc., in the Borough.

### **Sources of Supply**

#### *Idlecombe*

One well approximately 60ft. deep with supply supplemented by adits. This water is piped to Bowcombe and on to Carisbrooke.

#### *Bowcombe*

One 6ft. diameter well 50ft. deep and with a boring of about 30ft. at the bottom. This well is also supplemented by adits. One greensand bore 340ft. and one greensand bore 300ft. deep.

#### *Carisbrooke*

Two new bore holes, one of 200ft. and one of 360ft. One well 27ft. deep with a 77ft. bore at the bottom.

### **Treatment**

This is either by

- (i) Chlorination, or
- (ii) Superchlorination followed by dechlorination.

### **Storage**

One medium-level reservoir at Carisbrooke with a capacity of 800,000 gallons and one low-level reservoir at Carisbrooke with a capacity of 200,000 gallons.

(It is proposed to construct a new high-level reservoir with a capacity of 1.8 million gallons).

### **Distribution**

This is by means of cast-iron mains, mostly by gravity but boosted in places. The system covers a very wide field and most premises in the Borough are supplied with mains water. Most individual supply pipes are of galvanised iron or copper. Lead is not used.

The following are details of samples taken by the Isle of Wight Water Board for bacteriological examination:—

<i>Raw Water</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
95	54	41
<i>Chlorinated Water</i>		
184	183	1

As in previous reports the descriptions "Satisfactory" and "Unsatisfactory" have been used in relation to raw water samples for convenience although these headings are appropriate to treated waters only. Samples of water as supplied to the consumer showed a satisfactory standard of purity and there were no problems as to the quantity available. There was a temporary diminution in the supply to a large holiday camp and this was speedily remedied.

Almost the whole population is supplied from the Board's mains but there are a few properties which still derive their supply from private wells. Supply schemes are under consideration for the Downend and Rowridge areas where there is at present no mains supply.

## SWIMMING POOLS

<b>Bacteriological Samples</b>	<b>No. of Samples</b>		
	<b>Satisfactory</b>	<b>Unsatisfactory</b>	<b>No. of Samples</b>
Seaclose	...	...	4
Little Canada	...	...	5
Lakeside	...	...	5
Woodside Bay	...	...	8
Carisbrooke Grammar School	...	1	—
Carisbrooke Junior School	...	2	1

Difficulties were experienced at a holiday camp where two new pools were brought into use before the chlorination apparatus was properly connected. Attempts were made to overcome the problem by hand dosage at intervals but tests showed that it was very difficult to achieve a satisfactory standard by this method. The company were requested to close the pools pending the installation of the proper machinery and this they did.

A number of small pools have been fixed in schools to enable elementary swimming instruction to be given to

young children. There are two at present and more are planned. These installations have a simple filtration and treatment apparatus and provided this is properly used, water of a satisfactory standard can be achieved.

## **HOUSING**

During the year four unfit houses were closed; in one case a house was subsequently made fit for human habitation. Because of the lack of accommodation for rehousing, the slum clearance programme has slowed down, but urgent cases are being dealt with, particularly where the family doctor requests the Council to take early action.

The improvement of many properties is being carried out by way of "discretionary" or "standard" grants and these are having a good effect in raising the standards of housing particularly for owner/occupiers. Unfortunately such improvements are less frequently carried out in tenanted properties and the time may come when legislation will be necessary to enable local authorities to require landlords to improve houses for their tenants. Such legislation would be required to deal with the many tenanted houses which while not unfit for human habitation are sub-standard and lacking in amenities.

## **RODENT CONTROL**

The following properties were inspected under Part I of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, during the year:—

Local Authority Premises	50
Dwelling Houses ...	341
Business Premises ...	367
Agricultural Premises ...	93

A total of 393 properties was treated and in addition 35 Rodent Control Certificates were issued in respect of 12 ships. A van was purchased in April to replace the motor scooter used by the rodent operator and this has proved to be a more convenient and efficient form of transport.

The arrangements for carrying out rodent control work at business premises were reviewed and it was decided to offer a service on an annual contract basis. This system was well received and at the end of the year 49 contracts had been negotiated producing an income of £363 18s. 4d. per

annum. No change has been made in respect of treatment in private dwellings and this is carried out free of charge.

In consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food it was decided to use fluoracetamide in two sections of sewer which have been heavily infested with rats for many years. It was intended to carry out poisoning at three-monthly intervals, but after the first treatment in the spring, I came to the conclusion that there were risks involved in using such toxic material, even underground in sewers. A fair measure of control has been achieved in the past using Warfarin or one of the "conventional" acute poisons and it was decided to revert to the use of these materials for future treatments.

### **OFFICES AND SHOPS**

Most of the provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railways Premises Act, 1963, will be brought into operation during 1964 and health and welfare legislation will thus be extended into new fields of non-industrial employment.

This new work will place an additional burden on the staff of the Department both technical and administrative and it will be impossible to carry out these duties efficiently without an increase in the establishment. I have accordingly recommended the Council to appoint a second Additional Public Health Inspector and provide full-time clerical assistance. The Act is to be given wide publicity and the Central Government clearly intends to take a close interest in the progress made in this new sphere of public health work.

## **FACTORIES ACTS, 1961**

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health.

### **PART I OF THE ACT.**

### **INSPECTIONS.**

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ... ...	13	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ... ...	128	19	6	—
(iii) Other premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ... ... ...	4	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ... ...	<b>145</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>—</b>

### **CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.**

Particulars	Found	Remed'd	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	No. of Prosecutions
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	8	8	—	5	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	—	—	1	—
Other offences ...	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>—</b>

**PART VIII OF THE ACT.****OUTWORKERS.**

Nature of work	SECTION 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 133 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Lampshades	29	—	—	—	—	—
Knitted Wear	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	30	—	—	—	—	—

**FOOD AND DRUGS (MILK AND DAIRIES) ACTS,  
1944.**

Samples of milk were taken during the year from herds whose milk is retailed raw without heat treatment. These samples were examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Portsmouth, for the presence of live Tubercl Bacilli.

Number of samples taken for T.B. during the year 1963	...	...	...	...	...	57
Number of samples found to be negative	...					53
Number of samples found to be positive	...					—
Number of samples in which Brucella Abortus was isolated	...	...	...	...		3
Number of void samples	...	...	...	...		1







